ribers \$2, Clube \$1 50 per annum

of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this perint with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that wall improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street; three doors from Odd Fellows' Half, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only mire bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans state rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all state, Federal; and municipal offices or government employment, in preference te all others: invertheless.

1 th. Persons born of American parents residing temporurily biroid, should be selected for political state on, (whether of native for citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political state on, (whether of native for of oreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any lorsing prince, potentiate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of splitical action.

6th. The unquiffied recognition and mainter ance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions apperaining solely to the individual states, and non-interference by Congress with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of their ght of the nativeborn and naturalized ditissens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the ecot, to frame their constitutions and laws, and to regulate their demestic and sucial affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence, in any other Perritory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment, of laws for said Territory, or State.

8th. A shange in the laws or naturalization, making a continued residence of two moneyers, of all not bereinbefare provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereauer, and excluding all papers, and persons convicted of crime, from the residence of the Ped

impetent judicial authority.

18th. A free and open discussion of all political inciples embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a. m.; 3 and 5:15 p. m. On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15, p. m.

Cors and Boats for the South, For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leav at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7% a. m. and 8% p. m.

H. W. Martin, agendos Franklin House corner of highth and D strees.

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m. For Port Topacco, a.u., and Saturday at 5½ a. m. For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and

Siz: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the beat I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. Tobias. For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Salurday at 63 a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 43 a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3% p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

PRTEESPURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star. an 10-tf Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arriver at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m. Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Assapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 3 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

I seeburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and briday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

I'or Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

I sonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and briday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Uppen Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from S a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and rum 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster,

Telegraph Offices.

Blouse's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance en Sixth street, one door north of Pennaylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Aurk with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th sitest and Pennaylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen.

VOL. I.

Wilhington, N. C., June 18, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has snited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight, My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required use to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seeins to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and ose for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

EDWAD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

Mr. J. Tobias.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

PO ALL THATVALUETHEIR SIGHT. Of all disease, the first great cause Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT: VISHES TO OALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected to his superior Speciacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Yeny numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited by the use of an ontonecter; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal endour gement already obtained, and, further solicits the pair onage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot convemently call, by sending

When a CURE is guaranteed di ai acin ALL STAGES OF

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES,

Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures,
Gleets, Gravet, Diabetes, Diseases of the
Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofnia, Pains in the Bones and
Aukles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat,
Nost and Eyes, Ulcers upon the body or
Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epiliptic Fits,
St. Vita's Dance, and all Diseases arising
from a derangement of the Sexual Orgrass.

Such as Neryous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss
of Power General Weakness, Dimness of Vision,
with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss
of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease,
Eruntions upon the face, Pain in the back and head,
Female irregularities and all improper discharges
from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the
disease, originated, however long standing or obstinate the case retovery is certain, and in a shorter
time than a permanent cure can be effected by any
other treatment, even after the disease has baffled
the skill of eriment physicians and resisted all their
means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without
odor, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or
balsam. During twenty years of practice, I have
rescred from the jaws of Death, many thousands,
who, in the last singes of the above mentioned discases had been given up to die by their physicians,
which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who
may place themselves under my care, a perfect and
most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest
offennies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption. Scrofula and many other diseases, and
should be a harror to the human family, as a permanent cure is searcaily ever effected, a majority of the
cases/falling into the hands of incompetent persons,
who actually fail to cure the diseases but ruin the
constitution, filling the system with mercury, which
with the disease, hastens the sufferer into rapid conconstitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease, bastens the sufferer into rapid con-

time I o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

April, 1854.

After most careful axamination of Mr J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye both by his optical knowledge, and experience, and, by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplified some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Scotty of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopsedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. Q. Institution. istence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human discuses causes so destructive a drain upon the system drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nervous System, rapidly wastes away the quergies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a permanent and speedy cure, can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vig rous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Modiones, for there are so many ingenious snares

land, and Surgeon of the B. Q. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tebias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these than anywe had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have mide improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the Nutional Intelligencer office." The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medioines, for there are so many ingenious snares in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers, that millions have their constitutions runed by the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums vended as "Patent Medicines." I have carefully analyzed many of the so-called Patent Medicines and find that nearly all of them contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury, and a deadly poison, which, instead of curing the disease, disables the system for life.

Three-fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons who do not understand even the alphabet of the materia medica, and are equally as destinate of any knowledge of the human system, having one object only in view, and that to make money regardlers of consequences.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice and sangiage and severationed by the towarders.

treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D., BOX No. 53.

Office, No. 1131 Filbert St., Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA



FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, so feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN.

The subscriber would invite attention to the following New Goods:

owing New Goods:

Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines, very
rich styles, extra cheap.

Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at
873/c cents.

Ottoman Poplins, mixed, plaid, and striped.

1,500 yards Hoyle's English Prints, at 10 cents, usual
price 123/c cents. 2,500 yards hoyle's Engush Prints, at 10 cents, usual price 12½ cents.

2,000 yards superior plaid and plaiu De Bages, at 12½, worth 18 cents.

1,500 yards tich new style figured De Laines, at 12½, richly worth 18 cents.

price \$1.25.
large lot of Ladies' line white Linen Handket-chiefs, at 634, 10, and 1236 cents.
dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher. For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, 20 dozen Ladies' fine white Latina Wool Hose, at a corents, usual price 50 cents.
20 dozen Ladies' bemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, at 25, richly worth 31 cents.
Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 3736 cents up.
Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholast year; payable half yearly in advance. For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

bargains.
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES. References in Washington City, D. C. iah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq. Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars.
Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, unusually

MARBLE MANTELS.

Large lot Camoric and Collars in sets.

Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Black- Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mautels, comprising Sienna, Brockedelia, Spanish, Egypting vein, Italian, and Block Marble, richly earyed and plain, of the best quality, newest style, and superior floods, which he offers for sale low for cash.

Also, 20 Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Headstone Stabs; Eastern Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble for window-sills, lintels,

steps, and platforms; Marble tile, counter, and table tops; Sompstone; Calcined plaster, \$5 per barrel. Also on hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and steps, suitable for build

the purposes.

He invites the attention of builders and others to all his a took, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. WM. RUTHERFORD, IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT CAN BE

CURED BY INHALATION. CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the longs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the discuss, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the coupt, causes and coming in direct contact with the discuss, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the coupt, causes a free and easy expectoration, heafts the lungs, purifices the blood, imparts renewed vitabity to the nervous, system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of heafth. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalicin, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety-out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save increating the hungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Ithalation affords extraordinary relief to the saftering attending this, feaful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and activities of the great alone; and activities of the great enemy of life, for it sparses neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, sice beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect produced by their deposition in the larges is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire years. Then surely it is more rational to expect good from mediciases entering the excities of the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire years. Then surely it is more rational to expect good from mediciases entering the excities of the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire prevent the free sadmission of air WHICH CONVEYS THE BEMEDIES TO THE

remedies actamistered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform linhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the censtitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul airis this not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from disenses of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long, experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tabercles; &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simularity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptems by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much lungs as a supportunity to examine the

(I. W. GRAHAM, M. D. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very

and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very reduced prices:

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,
Bargains in Stella and Broche Shawls.
Bargains in De Laines and Cashmeres.

Bargains in De Laines and Ribbons.
Bargains in Bounets and Ribbons.
Bargains in all-wool Plaids and Ducals.
Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.
Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.
Bargains in Hannels and Blankets.
Bargains in Flannels and Blankets.
Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets,
Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers.
Bargains in Embroideries of every description.
Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at
R. G. HYATT'S, No. 349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

830 3t

ISLAND PERIODICAL, STATIONERY, VARIETY STORE.

VARIETY STORE,

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland av.

"THE citizens of the Seventh Ward and the public generally are respectfully informed that a complete assortanent of the leading Monthly and Weekly Papers, Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Steel Peus, Pen Holders, and Pencils, together with School and Miccellaneous Books, are kept for sale at the above store; also a variety of fancy articles, such as Toilet Schools, Perfumery, Combs, Ladies' Hoops, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Penknives, Scissors, Looking Glasses, Porte Monaies, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for cash.

Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Hutnam's Mouthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Yankee Notions, Graham's Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Mercury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Evening Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly, Irish News, and Freeman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; ail of which will be regularly on hand as early as elsewhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct. A liberal share of patronage from the public is respectfully selicited.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to Bounty Land, Pension, and other Claims against the Government. Decds of Trust, Bills of Sale, Releases, and other writing, done in legal and satisfactory style. His office is in immediate compaxion with the above store, where all calls for such business will be promptly attended to.

above store, where all calls for such business will be

JOHN E. BAKER, General Agent.

J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER. No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington

Oity, D. C. stantial styl WELCH & WILSON.

MERCHANT TAILORS. Ine door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D.C. JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at the Office of

T. K. GRAY FASHIONABLE TALLOR,
D Street, one door west of National Intelligences
Office, Washington, D. C.

"THE AMERICAN."

SPRING, AUTUMN, AND ETERNITY. "He hath made everything beautiful in his time. Ecclesiasticus, iii., 11.

NO. 28.

There are two things I dearly love,
In mature's circling year,
Which lift my spirit far above
The weight of earthly care;
They bring before my eager view
The brightness of a home,
Where all their loveliness is true,
Nor change can ever come.

The early times of Spring's first hours.
Brings freshness to the heart;
They rouse the wearied spirit's powers,
And sweeter life impart;
Her daucing breezes gently woo.
The blossoms of the rose,
All wet with sparkling morning dew,
Their petals to inclose.

The weary sufferer of pain— The bowed with care or grief— Hail her returning once again,
With hopes of sweet relief.
Spring hours cannot fail to bring
Calm and consoling thought; Her many voices ever sing.

Of joy to mortals brought.

But how, O. Autumn, shall I dare dese The softness of thy morning air,
This softness of thy morning air,
Thine evening's pearly daws
The solemn grandeur of thy night,
Whose starry crown is set
With gems more radiantly bright
Than earthly coronet?

The glory of thy sunset hour,
When all is cain and still.
Brings full conviction of the Power
That heaven and earth doth fill.
Oh! who can gaze upon thy skies,
As twilight shades them o'er,
And not from earthly dreamings rise,
Their maker to addres?

The wreath of fading Summer flowers Is yet upon thy brow;
Is yet upon thy brow;
But all the mirth of summer hours
Is changed to sadness now.
And yet upon thy dying head
A solemn beauty lies,
More glorious than the riches spread
Neath Summer's glowing skies.

Byer, O. Autumn! shall thou be To us an emblem meet
Of spirits sinking peacefully
To slumber caim and sweet
Though thy delights not long may last;
Yet ours shall still increase; Thy reign be soon forever past, But ours shall never cease.

Ah! not like thee shall pass away The Christian's hope and joy. We look for an eternal day, And bliss without alloy-For glories hid from mortal sight, Revealed in realms above— For fadeless crowns of heavenly light, And perfectness of love:

It was in the spring of 18— that I found nyself gliding upon the waters of the mighty Mississippi, and bound for the Crescent City.

New Orleans,
With a single exception I found no travel ng sequaintances on board the boat, although I had been two days upon my journey, which was becoming quite monotonous. The individual with whom I, singularly enough, fraternized, seemed, like myself, to have little inclination to extend his acquaintance among the passengers, though he continually seemed to be continually on the lookout for some one; and, from the operations of two or three individuals, whose profuse display of vest chains and jewelry, and proficiency at cards, at the table in the saloon, betrayed their profession, more than once set him down as a police

detective in disguise.
He called himself George Thorn, of Kentucky-so his card read, which he gave me it exchange for mine. In truth he was a noble specimen of that State. Full six feet in height, a clear, intelligent blue eye, broad forehead, and light curly hair, muscular arm, and the chest of a Hercules, he challenged the admiration of more than one of the passengers, as with his serious and never-smiling face he

paced the promenade deck or sat apparently buried in thought in the saloon.

"Do you ever play cards?" said I to him, as he left a group that were standing about a table of four players, and noting the progress of the game. I had frequently seen him invited, but he invariably, like myself, refused

to participate in the game.
"Oh, yes," said he; "but where is the use
of playing here? Those fellows (nodding
toward the players) know every card in the pack by their backs, and they are trying hard to pluck some poor pigeon from among the passengers, but as yet with indifferent suc Beware of them, sir."

I thanked him for his friendly warning, and at the same time expressed my astonishment at his affirmation. To convince me of it, he called the steward of the boat, and ordered him to bring him a fresh pack of cards, which were brought, and he handed the pack to me, bidding me to shuffle them. I did so, when he immediately selected every ace and king from the pack, without looking at the face of them. Next, he dealt them in two parcels, when, upon examination, I found that all the cards of real value in the game were in his hand, although I could not detect the least

unfairness as he dealt them.
"You see," said he, smiling at my look of astonishment, "the advantage an expert in these matters has over even a skillful player." "I do, indeed," I replied, astonished at my fellow-traveller's dexterity, and beginning to think he might be a reformed gambler, or one 'playing the possum" for some purpose or other; but as he did not urge or even invite me to play, nor had played with any one else, and threw the cards aside with an expression of disgust too natural to be assumed, I came to the conclusion that my travelling acquaintance was a riddle yet to be solved.

Early the next morning the boat arrived at New Orleans, and amid the hurry and bustle of disembarkation, I lost my friend, the Kentuckian, not even seeing him to bid him adieu. The same evening, however, after visiting the theatre, I was enjoying the cool air and the fragrance of a Havana-in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, and conversing with a friend from the North, whom I had fortunately met, when whom should I encounter but my steamboa friend.

After the usual greeting our conversation turned upon our trip down the river, our fellow passengers, &c., when my fellow traveler remarked if I would like to witness the interior of a gambling house, or "bell," as it is somewithin the precincts of one of those glittering leans, he fell in with a professional - a man of all and gorgeously furnished establishments; vesti- play-you understand.

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bules to the infernal regions where men were

engaged at various games at hazard.

The interior of a gambling house has been too frequently described to need a repetition.

The Faro Bank, with its crowd of betters—the The Fare Bank, with its crowd of betters—the Rouge et Noir table, with its anxious circle, and groups of players at other games, of which I was ignorant of the name, were all busily engaged as we entered. We had passed through two apartments, and reached a third, in which were but four players, playing in pairs at different tables. As we entered we sat down at an unoccupied table for a moment, when, as we did so, we heard one of the two men nearest us say to his opponent. est us say to his opponent:
"That's the last dollar; buck is yours, and

"That's the last dollar; back is yours, and I'm cleaned out."

"But you wear a good ring," said his opponent.

"See! I will give you a chance for revenge. I'll back my ring against yours on the next game. It's a ring I won at play from a Kentucky boy, who came to New Orleans to see the sights," said he carelessly.

How little did he know those words so lightly spoken had seeled his doon!

spoken had sealed his doom!
"No," said his opponent, rising; "I'll meet
you to-morrow night. I won't pledge my jew-

you to horrow night. I won't pledge my jewelry yet."

As the player, who was sitting with his back partially towards us, mentioned Kentucky in his conversation, I saw Thorn listen with eagerness, and as he twisted the ring he offered to bet upon his finger. I saw the Kentuckian turn deadly pale. His eyes glowed like fire for an instant, then his countenance assumed his usual calm and placid look, and to our amazement, he rose and walked across the apartment to the player, who had just been left by his companion, and courteously proposed to try a hand with him, if agreeable, and if we, his friends, would excuse him for a short time. Of course we assented—so did a short time. Of course we assented-so did the gambler, who appeared at first somewhat surprised at the proposition, but probably re-solved to try his skill on the new comer. The rards were dealt and the game pro-

We were sufficiently near to see that the pieces of gold which constituted the first stake was won by our friend's opponent; so, also, was the second. The third stake Thorn gained, and thus they went on, alternately winning and losing, till at last Thorn carelessly

said:
"That's a pretty ring you offered to bet awhile ago, stranger. Will you sell it?"
"Well, as to that," said the other, "its pretty enough, and cost me enough, for a young fellow pledged it to me some three years ago as sort of note of hand, which he promised to redeem with five hundred dollars that he owed me—a debt of honor, sir; but he never paid it, so I retain the ring. No, stranger, I

"But the owner, you should have made him pay. Five hundred dollars is a dear price for such a bauble." guess I will not sell it."

"Why, as to that, said the player, as he gathered up his cards for the next hand, "he couldn't come to time very well; for he paid the debt of nature, as they say, the same night, and that canceled my obligation. Ah! the stake's mine; there's always luck in this ring, sir, I believe," said he, as he drew the money

"Suppose we try a larger stake; and he prepared to shuffle the cards again.

"As you like," said Thorn.
"Well, what shall it be?" said his opponent; "anything from one to five hundred;" and he threw a bank-note of that denomination carelessly upon the table.

To our surprise, Thorn drew out a wallet from his pocket, and produced an equal amount; then sweeping the cards they had been using from the table to the floor, he called for a fresh pack; and as the attendant brought them, he passed them rapidly through his hands and gave them to his adversary, remarking to him, as he did so, to "mind his deal this time," fixing upon him a searching glance as he went through that operation. The game was that known as bluff or poker, I know not which, but at any rate one in which the players bet on the cards they hold. Thorn and his oppo-nent having glanced at the cards commenced

"I'll go one hundred," said Thorn, comnencing. "Two hundred better than that!" said his

opponent. Another hundred!" continued Thorn. "H'm'n! three hundred botter," said the gambler, producing the notes.

"Three hundred more!" said Thorn quietly. The game was getting exciting to us as spectators; three thousand dollars lay upon the table to be decided by the cards held by the players, each of whom seemed from his bets to confident of success, though their countenances betrayed not the least emotion.
"One hundred more," said the gambler

"I call you," said Thorn.
"Ah! three kings and an ace!" said the sharper. "Three aces and a king" said Thorn, quietly, as he displayed his own cards, and

with his eyes fixed steadily upon his opponent folded up the money.

"Fortune favors you," said the gamble, sto-cally, too well schooled to betray any emotion or chagrine at the result.

"So it seems," said Thorn.
"But I hope to meet you again, sir, for must have my revenge after so heavy a run of luck as this," said Thorn's opponent, "and I have no doubt your friends will join us in a social sitdown, for if your are as good at crack-ing a bottle, singing a song, or telling a story, as holding a hand at eards, those who are you

friends are fortunate."
"I must confess," said Thorn, "that I am not of a convivial or musical turn, though I can occasionally tell a good story. I have a little history now, sir, upon my tongue's end, that will be of uncommon interest to you." "To me! Pray tell it, sir," said the game-

ster with a laugh. "It will be a good wind-up to the evening's entertainment." It was now past midnight; absorbed in the acitement of the game, we had scarcely noleed the flight of time, or that the adjoining rooms were nearly deserted by their occupants, at the other end of the apartment in which we were. The other players had finished their game long since, and been spectators of that

between Thorn and his opponent.

"About three years since a young man in Kentucky, the confidential agent of a large business firm, was intrusted with a sum of money, and commissioned to transact some butimes more appropriately called, he would be pleased to show it to us as one of the sights or "lions" of the city. Never having witnessed anything of the kind, both I and my friend assented, and after a short walk found ourselves within the precincts of one of these sights or immediately upon one of the Mississippi boats, or immediately upon his arrival at New Or-

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